

crease, so much so as to render a second track of rails necessary.

Commercial men in the Eastern cities view with admiration and delight the luxuriant harvests of the west.—To Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh in particular, Yellow and Corn not only offer a natural lane to the most fruitful fields in this prolific region. It is their direct road to a numerous and profitable class of customers, and it is a road that will amply remunerate those who undertake and accomplish its construction.

The route of the Yellow-creek Carrollton and Zoar Rail-road requires only to be seen to be admired. Its most prominent advantages are; that it will be a cheap road, and may be made a good one. It leaves the Ohio river at the proper point and goes directly westward into the interior of the State, through and towards the richest counties in Ohio. It will be a link in a chain or main line of railway between the east and the west; and if it be well made, it never can have a successful rival.

I am gentlemen,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES CLARKE

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY May 7.

Defence of the Western Frontier.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into committee on the whole on the State of the Union upon the "bill making appropriation of one million of dollars for the protection of the western frontier."

Mr C. said this was a subject which could not be postponed. The danger of hostilities on the western frontier was imminent. A month ago he had given it as his opinion here, that we were lumbering at our posts; and a month hence would, he believed convince us of it to our cost.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House then went into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union (Mr. E. Whittlesey in the chair), on the above mentioned bill.

Mr. C. sent to the chair, a number of Documents from the War Department, embracing all the information in the possession of that Department on this subject; and they were read.

[The instructions to General Gaines require him to preserve the neutrality of the United States on the western frontier, by force if necessary to restrain the Indians within our boundary from entering the Territory of Texas; to warn any body of Mexicans or Indians who may approach our frontier, to retire; and if they persist, to meet attack and repel them. Gen. Gaines calls for a force of eight or ten thousand men, mounted volunteers, which force will, he thinks, be requisite to enable him to prevent the incursion of the Indians, and cause the neutrality of the United States to be respected. In the conversation between Mr. Forsyth and the minister of Mexico, the views of the latter were not given.]

Mr C. also referred to the fact, (which was not officially communicated) that Santa Anna, in his bulletin announcing the capture of the Alamo and the massacre of its defenders, had called for an additional force of 5000 men and 400 officers and a further supply of money.

Mr J. Q. ADAMS was willing he said, to go to any extent for the protection of the western frontier. but he disapproved of the character of the instructions, which he said, by countenancing an invasion of the Mexican Territory, proposed war measures. He insisted too that a more perfect account of our relations with Mexico, in regard to this subject, should be laid before Congress. He thought that the subject ought to be approached with great caution, unless we wished to plunge blindly into a war in defence of "our Texans," as General Gaines in his letter denominated them. Our citizens had gone to Texas and proclaimed their independence, and made a war, and we have been called upon to acknowledge their independence. He did not wish to make this Government a party in the controversy; but the instructions and General Gaines's letters seemed to contemplate a war in behalf of "our Texans."

Mr CAMBRELENG said there was a manifest error in the copy which the clerk had read. The original was "our Texian neighbors."

Mr. ADAMS said, if he was correctly informed this war of "our Texans" was undertaken to re-establish slavery in the Republic of Texas, which Mexico had abolished, and the cause of the war was a resistance to this abolition of slavery.—There was also an attempt making to acquire it for the purpose of annexing it to the United States. He was in favor of no such war and of no such addition to the United States.

Mr BELL, Mr PEXTON, Mr THOMPSON, of S. C. and Mr RIPLEY replied to Mr ADAMS and maintained the propriety of passing the appropriation immediately, as a measure of proper precaution.

Mr REED regarded the measure as tantamount to a declaration of war.

Mr WILLIAMS, of Ky., spoke warmly in support of the measure and in defence of the course proposed in the instructions. He would not compromise the neutrality of the United States if it could be avoided; but, if that beast Santa Anna would give us any plausible excuse; if he would come to the boundary line and shake his fist, or grit his teeth, he, for one, was for cutting off his head.

Mr GARLAND, of La., expressed his unfeigned regret at the sentiments of the gentleman who last spoke. He was aware that such feelings had been gun to find countenance, but he had not expected to find them so fully displayed here. He warned gentlemen that the course they were pursuing would lead to consequences far more deplorable than any which they now proposed to avert. He represented a district in Louisiana bordering on the Sabine, and most exposed to the incursions of the Mexicans and their allies, and at the first commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, that whole country would be devastated and deluged in blood. If the instructions to General Gaines were carried out, a war with Mexico must follow; a war which would deluge our whole southern and western frontier in blood. Gentleman he said had suffered themselves to be deceived as to the character of this war. He would state upon his own information his firm belief, that land speculation, and not constitutional liberty, was at the bottom of this war; and further, that the earlier settlers of Texas were opposed to the whole proceeding.

The committee rose soon after and reported the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THE LAND BILL.

Mr McCOMAS, of Virginia, took occasion on Tuesday the 10th inst., on an appropriation bill, in committee of the whole House, to make a speech in support of the proposition to distribute the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the several states, which we learn says the National-Intelligencer, was one of the ablest arguments in support of that measure, that has been delivered in either House of Congress during the session.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., the following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of Asbury Dickinson, Esq. and read.

WASHINGTON, MAY 10, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Information has been received at the Treasury Department, that the four instalments under our treaty with France have been paid to the agent of the United States. In communicating this satisfactory termination of our controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congress will unite with me in desiring & believing that the anticipations of a restoration of the ancient and cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former messages on this subject will be speedily realized. No proper exertions of mine shall be wanting to efface the remembrance of these misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the message was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

FROM FLORIDA.

The following extract of a letter from General Scott to the Secretary of War, gives the latest intelligence of the operations of the army in Florida:

Head Quarters, Army of Florida, PICOLATA, APRIL 30, 1836.

I am more than ever persuaded that the whole force of the enemy, including the negroes, does not exceed 1200 fighting men. It is probably something less. Of that force I am equally confident that not five hundred have at any time, since the commencement of hostilities, been brought within the same ten miles square. In all our operations within the last thirty days, we have not found a party of more than perhaps one hundred and thirty, but parties of from ten to thirty have been encountered almost every where. No Indian woman, child, or negro, nor the trace of one, has been seen in that time. Those non-combatants, it has been evident to us all, have been removed beyond the theatre of our operations. They were no doubt even while the parley was going on with General Gaines on 7th March, moving on to the south east, beyond Peas Creek and Lake Topkelika, and

in that almost inaccessible region they are now concealed. That officer, it is said, caused Powell and his chiefs to be informed, by way of inducing them to agree to accept the Withlacoochee as a temporary boundary, that large armies were approaching, which would fill up the Indian country, or crush every thing in the way. The wily chiefs profited by the information sent, off their families, and dispersed their warriors into small parties. In this way Powell expects to make good his threat, viz: that he would protract the war three years.

To end this war, I am now persuaded that not less than 3000 regular troops are indispensable; 2,400 foot and about 600 horse; the country to be scourged and occupied, requires that number. I have no particular desire to conduct the operations of the new forces. That is a duty which I shall neither solicit nor decline.

Of the 3000 good troops (not volunteers) five hundred will be necessary to garrison five posts for the deposit of supplies, say one on the St. Johns 7 miles below Lake George; one upon the Peas creek, say 15 miles above Charlotte Harbor, one at Tampa Bay; one 12 miles from the gulf of Mexico up the Withlacoochee; and one on the same river, near the Fort King road, with 160,000 rations deposited at Tampa Bay, and thirty or forty thousand at each of the other posts. Five columns with haversacks, and a few one-horse carts, may operate securely and with every prospect of success, at least to the north and west of Charlotte Harbor. For the country below additional means will be wanted, viz: two or three steamers of a light draft of water, and fifty or sixty barges of different sizes, capable of carrying from ten to fifty men each.

I give these items, in order, if approved, that the necessary appropriations may be asked at once. I beg leave to add, in haste, that new regiments, or regiments of recruits, would be worth little or nothing in this war. I will, therefore, earnestly recommend that the companies of the old regiments be extended to eighty or ninety privates each. Recruits mixed up with old soldiers in June or July, would be come effective by the first of December; and I repeat, that operations can not be carried on by any troops whatever, in this Peninsula, except between the 20th of November and the end of April. The intermediate period is too hot or too sickly to be endured.

The boat is about to depart, and I must, for the present, conclude.

At the end of January, I asked for troops of the Governors of several States. The last of the South Carolina troops arrived at St. Augustine the 9th of March and at Volusia the 25th; the Georgians, in part, arrived at Fort Drane about the same time; but six companies of horse not till the 9th of this month—after the campaign was nearly over. As it was impossible for them to join either of the columns, Lieut. Colonel Crane sent them back to their homes. The Albany regiment that was to reach Tampa Bay about the 25th of February, did not reach that place till (I think) the 13th of March. These extraordinary delays it was impossible for me to foresee or to guard against.

A portion of the Georgians have just arrived here to embark for their homes, and the remainder of the same quota will follow. The South Carolina troops will be discharged at St. Augustine and Jacksonville.

I shall write again by the first opportunity. In the mean time I shall here, or at St. Augustine, wait the orders of the Department.

I remain with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.
Brig. Gen. R. JONES, Adj't Gen. U. S. Army.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, April 30th,

Major WATSON of Columbus, Georgia, arrived last evening from the seat of war.—He left Gen Scott on the Withlacoochee, near the scene of Major DANE's massacre, on his way to Volusia, where the Carolina troops will be discharged, and the General will retire to repose on his laurels.—Major Watson and another gentleman came through alone, having been deserted by the brave guards appointed to conduct them. Our worst fears as to the state of affairs in that quarter, are confirmed.—The inhabitants are again leaving their homes, the women and children for places of safety, and the men to battle it, as they best may with the enemy. The Indians are preparing to plant corn within six miles of Fort King!! The Governor will not hesitate to take such measures as are imperiously required. The whole male population of the conquered district, will be organized and received into public service, and the militia of this district, held ready to act at a moment's notice.

TEXAS.—BATTLE EXPECTED.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of April 28th.

Substance of information brought by Captains Thornton and Jackson, who left the south of the Brasos river on the 16th inst.

On the 14th inst. Capt. Thornton left Gen. Houston's army at Groes's 30 miles above San Felipe. On the evening of the same day Gen. Houston took up his line of march to attack a division of the Mexican Army, then reported to be crossing the Brasos, 30 miles below San Felipe, making their way towards Harrisburg and Galveston; Gen. Houston had with him 1200 effective men, the number of the enemy was estimated at from 3 to 5000 men, and thought to be marching in three divisions—the division on its way to Harrisburg estimated at from 1200 to 1500 men.

Capt. Thornton descended the river on board the Steamboat Yellow Stone; on passing San Felipe he saw a number of the enemy, and from the number of animals there, supposed their numbers might be 400 men. On the 15th the Steam boat arrived at Fort Bend—the point where the enemy were crossing it in number about 1200 men; they were strewn along the bank of the river for some distance. The enemy endeavored to stop the boat, fired upon her from a piece of artillery, but missed the boat. They kept up a continued fire from small arms, but did no injury either to the crew or the boat; her cargo of cotton had been so placed as to protect all on board.

Capt. Thornton is of opinion that Gen. Houston had a fight with the enemy on the 17th, or 18th, his men were ardent and confident of victory. Capt. Thornton saw some and heard of many families, who had taken refuge in the cane brakes of the Brasos bottom, and were in distress, being entirely destitute of male protectors; those he saw entreated him to make known their situation in this country, thus bands and brothers had taken the field against the enemy, and the women & children sent their prayers and entreaties for aid and for volunteers to go to their rescue.

Capt. Thornton confirms the account already received of the massacre of Fanning's men, at Goid; some five or six men from another division had made their escape and arrived in the Brasos.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The following from the Baltimore Patriot of the 4th will be read by our citizens with unmixed pleasure. The enthusiasm that now animates our friends of Baltimore on this subject has long burned with ardour in the bosoms of our citizens and of a large portion of the people of the West.—W. Times.

"Rail Road to the West.—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have determined to prosecute the location of their road from Harper's Ferry, westward towards Wheeling and Pittsburgh, with spirit and energy. Two companies of Engineers, under the command of WILLIAM SWANN and HENRY B. HAZLEBURST, Esqrs. are already in the field; and we learn that in a few days two other companies will start for the scene of operations, under the orders of JOHN D. STEELE and OLIVER F. MORRIS, Esqrs. From the well known professional talents and experience of the gentlemen having the direction of these companies, the expectation may be confidently entertained that their examinations will be thorough, and that the most eligible route for this important road, will be pursued.

The promptitude & energy with which the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road company have thus addressed themselves to the prosecution of the great work under their charge, are such as cannot fail to secure the hearty approbation of this community. The completion of this Rail-road, so as to intersect with the Western system of improvements, by Rail-roads, canal, and river navigation, is of the last importance to the commercial prosperity of Baltimore; and every prudent measure, calculated to hasten that object, will be cordially greeted by her citizens. The fact, indeed, is now self evident that if our state and city would preserve their very great local advantages in regard to domestic commerce and profit by them to an extent in any degree commensurate with these great advantages they must be up and doing. They must carry their improved communications, without loss of time to the western waters. In the active dispositions of the Rail-road company, and in the improved feeling upon the subject which is now abroad among our citizens, we recognize the pledges of this consummation."

From the Richmond Compiler, May 4. JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL.

Decision Reserved. Judge CARR yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in reversal of the decision of the General Court. The substance of the opinion is this: that on the first of January, 1832, John Randolph of Roanoke was of unsound mind, and therefore the paper purporting to be his last will and testament is void. The Court, however, desired it to be distinctly understood that they express no opinion upon any other point. The Court was unanimous. The will of 1821 is before the General

Court, for probate, and it is presumed a contest will be made on that also. It will be remembered that this will provides for the emancipation of all the slaves belonging to Mr. Randolph's estate. It is probable the cause will be taken up at the ensuing term in July.

A TYRANT.

A Russia correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, relates the following—

"As an instance of the Emperor's personal character, a late occurrence at Kiow is worth noticing. A Polish gentleman, a M. Jerezynski was travelling with his sister, a Madame Drzewiecka, when they were suddenly arrested by the governor of the town as being bearers of letters and pamphlets. They were stopped and searched and the letters found on them. The governor consequently simply put them under arrest for so trifling an offence. But unfortunately the Emperor arrived at Kiow on his way to meet Lord Durham, and the case was reported to him. Instead of extending his mercy to these unfortunate persons, he instantly ordered the gentleman to be put into prison; and afterwards to be a private in the army for life! and the sister, though married, to be shut up in a convent. Such is Russian government. These unhappy persons are connected through marriage with Prince Metternich.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

One of the most extraordinary instances of perseverance ever recorded is in a late publication in England. The discovery of the process of splitting bars of iron, for the making of nails, was first made in Sweden, and the consequence of this advance in the art was most disastrous to the manufacture in England. An individual who lived in the neighborhood of the works at Stourbridge, by the name of Foley, was all at once missed, and was not seen again for three or four years. He had mentally resolved to ascertain by what means the process of splitting bars of iron was accomplished; and without communicating his intention to a single human being, he proceeded to Hull, and thence, without funds, worked his passage to the Swedish iron port. Arrived in Sweden, he took up the occupation of a fiddler, and after a time, he became a universal favorite with the workmen; and from the apparent entire absence of intelligence, or any thing like ultimate object, he was received into the works, to every part of which he had access. He took the advantage thus offered, and having stored his memory with observations on all the combinations, he disappeared from among his kind friends, as he had appeared, no one knew whence or whither.

On his return to England he communicated his information to some friends, and by their aid the necessary buildings were erected, and machinery provided. When, at length, every thing was prepared, and it was found that the machinery would not act; at all events, it did not answer the sole end of its erection: Foley disappeared and it was concluded that shame and mortification at its failure had driven him away forever. Not so; again though somewhat more speedily he found his way to the Swedish iron works, where he was received most joyfully, and to make sure of their fiddler, he was lodged in the splitting mill itself. Here was the aim and end of his life attained beyond his utmost hopes. He examined the works, and soon discovered the cause of his failure. He now made drawings, or rude tracings; and having abided an ample time to verify his observations, and to impress them clearly and vividly on his mind, he made his way to the port and once more returned to England. This time he was completely successful, and by the results of his experience enriched himself, and greatly benefited his country.—Newburyport Herald.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The law books, it is well known, are full of instances of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence, the cases in which innocent persons have suffered death are numerous and melancholy—but the error has been, in most instances, attributed to a mistake as to personal identity. The United States Gazette furnishes a case, which is singular enough.

"On the 22d of February last, a man calling himself Joseph Tyndall, with an alias or two, an old acquaintance of the police, was taken before the Mayor of this city, and charged with picking a gentleman's pocket at the Robinson Crusoe Inn, 3rd above Chesnut st. After a short examination, he was committed to Arch st. prison, for a further hearing. On the 24th February, he was brought out, and underwent an examination, and was recommended for a still further hearing, upon a new charge. In March he employed counsel, who, with a writ of habeas corpus took him before a magistrate and entered bail in \$1,000 for his appearance at a stated time. He then left the city on business at Pittsburgh, and was immediately, upon his arrival there, arrested upon the charge of robbing the Pittsburgh Bank, on the 20th of Feb. Court being then in session, he was put upon his trial at once, two witnesses swore positively to his identity, and the jury, without leaving the box, found him guilty of burglary, as charged. Tyndall made oath that he was in this city on the day of the robbery, and begged judgment to be

suspended till an answer could be received from the authorities here, which was granted and it was discovered, as we have stated, at the time of robbery, he was lying safe in Arch st. Prison.

INDIAN TREATY.

We learn upon undoubted authority, that the late deputation of Wyandott Chiefs who visited Washington city a few weeks ago, concluded a treaty with the government for a cession of a part of their lands in Crawford county in this State, amounting to 40,000 acres from the east end of their main reservation in that co. They will retain about 103,000 acres—all of which in point of fertility, is not surpassed by any land in Ohio; it is well watered, and with the exception of a small portion of plain land, is well timbered, and full as healthy, if not more so, than any part of what is termed the New Purchase.

The treaty was concluded upon very advantageous terms for the Indians; in fact upon their own proposition. Our informant adds that should the treaty be confirmed by the Senate (of which there is little doubt) the survey will be made immediately, and the land brought into market at an early day, probably, as soon as September next.

A Register and Receiver are to be appointed by the President for the special purpose of conducting the sales, and the Indians are to receive all the proceeds after paying the cost of survey, sale, &c. The Wyandotts (the only tribe of Indians remaining in Ohio,) number about 540. John A. B. Ryan, Esq. of Columbus was appointed to conduct the negotiation on the part of the government; and we understand that the whole delegation of Chiefs were much pleased with his manly and dignified course through the pendency of the treaty.

Zanesville Aurora.

GENERAL MAXIMS FOR HEALTH.

From the fourteenth edition of very sensible little book, entitled "The Frugal Housewife."

Rise early, eat simple food. Take plenty of exercise. Never wear a little fatigue. Let not children be dressed in tight clothes. It is necessary, their limbs and muscles should have full play, if you wish for either health or beauty.

Avoid the necessity of a physician, if you can, by careful attention to your diet. Eat what best agrees with your system, and absolutely abstain from what hurts you, however well you may like it. A few days abstinence, and cold water for a beverage, has driven off many an approaching disease.

If you find yourself really ill, send for a good physician. Have nothing to do with quacks; and do not tamper with quack medicines. You do not know what they are; and what security have you that they know what they are?

Wear shoes that are large enough; the contrary not only produces corns, but makes the feet misshapen, and cramps them.

Wash very often, and rub the skin thoroughly with a hard brush.

Let those who love to be inviolate drink strong green tea, eat pickles, preserves, and rich pastry. As far as possible, eat and sleep at regular hours.

Wash the eyes thoroughly in cold water every morning. Do not read or sew at twilight or by too dazzling a light. If far sighted, read with rather less light and with the book somewhat nearer to the eye than you desire. If near sighted, read with a book as far off as possible. Both these imperfections may be diminished in this way.

Clean your teeth in pure water two or three times a day, but above all, be sure you have them clean before you go to bed.

Have your bed-chamber well aired; and have fresh bed linen every week. Never have the wind blowing directly upon you through open windows during the night. It is not healthy to sleep in heated rooms.

Let children have their bread and milk before they have been long up. Cold water and a run in the fresh air before breakfast.

Too frequent use of an ivory comb injures the hair. Thorough combing, washing in suds, or rum; and thorough brushing, will keep it in order; and the washing does not injure the hair, as it is generally supposed. Keep children's hair cut close until ten or twelve years old; it is better for health and the beauty of the hair. Do not sleep with hair braided, or braided. Do not make children coarsely dressed, by having hair hanging about their heads, where they see it continually.

"Item."—A disease of the most malignant and spasmodic nature, has for some time existed in this city, and most of the other cities & large towns throughout the country. It is also epidemic or catching, and has as yet defied the prescriptions of the most eminent physicians. It goes by the name of the pocket ache.—Boston Times.

Party Spirit.—Party spirit is but egotism somewhat expanded. It narrows our conceptions; it misleads our minds, corrupts the sentiments, and substitutes interest instead of virtue; it engenders discord, breaks social ties, and brings even misfortune upon individuals, by driving from their hearts all moderation and kindness—without which neither real wisdom nor true happiness can exist.

Segur's Four Ages.